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VOL XVIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1900

NO. 40.



COMMISSIONER JOHN W. ROSS,
The people's choice for reappointment.



COL. WM. A. PLEDGER, OF GEORGIA,
Who will be an important factor in the next Republican Convention.





DAILY SUN BATHS.

He Says, Will Enable Him to Live 200 Years—is Now 113.

Andrew Joseph Thompson, of Santa Rosa, Cal., aged 113 years, arrived here on his way to Weyerhaeuser, Wis., where he is going to attend the marriage of his great-granddaughter, Irene Tibbils, who lives near that town.

Mr. Thompson has false teeth and his hair is gone, with the exception of a few scattered gray wisps, but he is as active as a kitten and bright-eyed as a lad of 15. His companions are Wardon Thompson, of Santa Rosa, and Elmer Thompson, of the same town. These gentlemen are Mr. Thompson's grandsons. One is 62 years old and the other 59. They say the old man can run a mile in six minutes flat on a sandy road and that he expects to live another hundred years. The aged Californian is wealthy, having made a large fortune in California gold properties in the early days. He is well educated, having been trained as a doctor in Edinburgh, from which city he took his departure for the United States with several others, now all dead, in 1809.

It is not stretching the truth to assert that Mr. Thompson appears about 65 years of age. He stands as straight as a pike, has square shoulders, and his face is full and round. There is nothing in the man's walk to suggest his great age, and he tossed off a bottle of Bass ale with great nonchalance. Later he expressed the opinion that it was about breakfast time and one of the dutiful grandsons was dispatched to order a beefsteak.

"None of your giblets, now," the old man shouted after him. "I want a porterhouse cooked rare; with a baked potato and some coffee."

"The fact of the matter is," said Mr. Thompson, as he lit a cigar and puffed it with evident enjoyment, "that I am so old and so healthy because I have discovered the secret if not of eternal life, at least, of living a couple of hundred years in comparative comfort. In my opinion the dread of death is what causes death in innumerable cases. Of course I do not mean that organic disease can be overcome by the means I have adopted, but I do think that all the deaths that occur from what we characterize as 'general collapse' could be averted. My plan is simple enough. In the first place, I refuse to be worried about anything. I never did worry. I must, of course, be taken into consideration that I have really nothing in particular to worry about, and that there has been nothing to cause me to worry for the last 60 years or more. Since I ceased active business about 60 years ago I have never let a day pass when the sun shone without baring my body to its rays for one or two hours.

"On my place in California I have an inclosed space where I am free to go naked without being seen by any human eye. The sun sinks into my bones and gives them new life. My skin is as brown as an Indian's all over. It has been that way ever since I began this practice of sun bathing. For cold weather I have a glass house at the top of my residence, comfortably fixed up, and there I take my bath through the windows when compelled to do so.

"There is no crankiness in my method" concluded the aged traveler. "It is simply giving the Lord's own medicine a chance to do its work, and I can assure you that one hour of bright sunlight pouring down on a bare human body is more beneficial to the health of that body than a whole dispensary full of drugs."—Chicago Record.

Never desert a friend it is not safe.

Think well of those who speak kindly of you.

Never believe all the people say of your friend.

There are always two sides to all questions.

The President ought to give us a republican Commissioner.

Do your duty notwithstanding what other people say.

There are people who talk too much.

Col. M. M. Parker will be the next N. J. & N. E. man.

He is the right man in the right place.

Ivy city went for Chase and Johnson.

Defeated candidates always make a kick.

The democratic party has a great deal to learn.

If you want a live paper read THE BEE.

All this world is a stage and the people are merely the players.

If you know a thing keep it to yourself.

President McKinley will be the next President.

We often go to those for help we have used.

Always treat your neighbor right and then you will never regret it.

The world is in a commotion and it is doubtful what the result will be.

Don't forget what you say to your friend because when he meets you, you may tell him something else.

John F. Cook will have to do something better than he is doing if he wants votes.

Going among the bishops will not aid him in the least.

You never see your mistakes until it is too late.

YOUR CREDIT

IS GOOD

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FORTUNES OF ACTRESSES.

Mrs. Carter and Viola Allen Are at the Top of the List.

The fortunes of actresses have always interested the public, even if events often proved they were mere fictions in the amounts mentioned. As a matter of fact wealth among actresses is not always to be found where it is commonly supposed to exist. No such picturesque estimation of stage fortunes as that which originated in a woman's magazine has ever been heard of. According to the authority who promulgated this statement not more than five years is required for a successful actress to accumulate a fortune. In this latest list Mrs. Carter is said to be worth \$300,000; Viola Allen, \$270,000; Ada Rehan, \$250,000; Lillian Russell, \$250,000; Annie Russell is supposed to possess the same amount; Adele Rittie has \$200,000; May Irwin, \$150,000; Anna Held, the same amount; Julia Arthur, \$100,000, and Mrs. Fliske possesses the same.

The most successful of all the actresses named here seems to be Adele Rittie, who was in a comic opera chorus only a few years ago, appears at irregular intervals now and then for a short time, and yet she has managed to save a fortune. Lillian Russell has sung rarely in a successful performance for several seasons, and a manager recently estimated that her earnings for the past two or three years must have been slight. Last season she sang for only three months. With a fortune of \$250,000 to her credit, however, she can afford to take her ease.

Mrs. Carter's earnings practically began two years ago. Annie Russell has only received large salaries of late, and it was not long ago that a benefit had to be given for her. Mrs. Fliske was off the stage for a term of years, and it would have taken a phenomenal success for her to earn \$100,000 since her return.

Julia Arthur has a husband worth several millions, and is one of the few actresses who possesses in reality the sort of fortune generally supposed to be so common on the stage.

COST OF WAR.

Four Dollars To One For Civil Expenses in Taxes.

For the first two months of the new fiscal year our Government has expended \$102,968,060.33, or \$21,066,489.91 has gone for the support of the civil and miscellaneous establishment and all the rest for military expenses of one kind or another. The army got \$34,262,080.06, the navy \$9,688,245.40, military pensions \$26,055,674.80, and interest on the war debt \$8,153,845.38, a total on the military side of the ledger of \$79,159,845.64, or at the rate of \$374,959,073.84 a year for war-like outgoes, while the total cost of the civil establishment was at the annual rate of \$126,398,938.86.

At the present time not quite 80 per cent of the expenses of carrying on this peaceful country are on account of war, past, present and anticipated, but the ratio is nearer to 80 per cent than any other round figure. Is there any other country, free or despotic, which spends a larger proportion of its income on war? I do not know, because I have not had the opportunity to look up the statistics, but I should be surprised, indeed, to find that any country of high civilization, or pretending to be so, can equal in mechanical construction, durability of working parts, and beauty of appearance, or has as many improvements as the

GET THE BEST

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Most Popular

for a mere song. See to it that you buy from reliable manufacturers that have gained a good reputation for their work, leading you will then get a sewing Machine that is noted the world over for its durability. You want the one that is easiest to manage and is

Light Running

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All uncomfortable and injurious steel spring pressure is avoided.

The pad is held in place by woven bands, which retain an equal pressure in all positions of the body.

It can be worn in bed, a great desideratum to the young as tending to a perfect cure.

It is the only suitable truss for children and females.

The proper amount of pressure can be brought to bear and maintained in any position without pinching or hurting the wearer.

It will cure hernia if placed on the patient sufficiently early.

Excepting umbilical, it is the best truss ever offered for all kinds of hernia.

It is so perfect and comfortable in its adjustment that the patient in a short time forgets he is wearing it.

(See the certificate of Mr. Daniel Johnson.)

Send postage paid to any address on receipt of price; \$3 for single and \$4 for double truss.

In ordering, give location of hernia, right or left side, and measurement.

Satisfaction given, money refunded when the truss is returned in good order. Address:

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Northwest.

George & Co., 908 7th street, north west, is where you will find the best gents goods. Take your boys there and say The BEE sent you. Mr. George is an affable and just man to the people.

More Than 6,000 Years Old.

The Egyptians had many names for their sun god, among these, one for the rising sun when it set in the west.

The very biggest idol they ever made was to represent this sun god. It is what we call the "Great Sphinx of Gizeh."

No one knows who made this

sphinx, or when it was made, but, in

all likelihood, it was already there in

the desert more than 6,000 years ago,

when the first king of Egypt whom

we know anything about ruled over

the country.—St. Nicholas.

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THE WASHINGTON BEE

The Bee.

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR

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A CHANGE IS NECESSARY.

THE BEE takes this opportunity of informing the President that the people want a change in two of the District Commissioners, Messrs. Beach and Wight. It is hoped that the President will see the importance of making these two changes. THE BEE desires to say that not one colored republican has been appointed under the present regime since the administration has been in power. The President cannot afford to allow his colored republican friends to be ignored as they have been and are being. A change in the District Commissionership is necessary.

CANNOT MAKE A BLUNDER.

Commissioner Ross will take his time in selecting a successor to Mr. George F. T. Cook. The trustees were unanimous in their recommendation of removal, and there is no reason or cause for further delay. The people want a colored successor to Mr. Cook, and they want an outsider if necessary. There is some talk about Supervising Principal Montgomery, perhaps it is all talk. There is no man who would be less satisfactory to the people and teacher than Montgomery. THE BEE feels confident that Mr. Ross will not impose such burden upon the people. Mr. Ross is a friend to our people, and THE BEE feels that he will not make a blunder.

When President McKinley was South about a year ago, and when he delivered a speech to the effect of uniting the North and South, Rev. George W. Lee, among other things, said in a speech delivered in his church at a mass meeting, that President McKinley was South placing flowers upon the graves of rebels; that the people would get what they want if he was defeated.

When men cry out fraud, they should stop and reflect who it was distributing whiskey to voters and judges on election day. One story is good until another is told.

Crow is not the most delicious dish; but it is wonderful how capricious the human appetite is. Many of those who were most antagonistic to the present successful candidates are now claiming that they alone did it. But the successful candidates know who were their friends and will not fail to do credit to their devotion. At all events the cause of the administration of McKinley will be honestly advocated in the hope that the delegates are doing the bidding of their constituents.

The coming census is a matter of great interest to the American Negro. He will be expected to answer the enumerator when he comes next June, and naturally wishes to make a good showing in the big volumes that are to be printed about the people of the United States. "The population schedule" is the one which concerns everybody. On it are questions about name, age, sex, color, relationship to the head of the family and where each individual was born, as well as where the parents of each were born. The enumerator will ask who can read and write and how many months the children have gone to school. He will ask about the prosperity of the family, whether only the man works for money or whether the women and children do, too, and whether they own or rent the house they live in.

All the enumerator can do with this information is to write it down, for he has sworn not to tell anything about it, and then the papers will be sent to Washington to be worked out by electricity. The great books when printed, will show how fast the colored people have been improving and where they have made the greatest progress.

Senator William E. Mason, of Illinois, one of the Negro's staunchest friends, will speak tomorrow at 3:30 p. m. before the Second Baptist Lyceum. A crowded house should be on hand to greet him. Special music will be rendered by Misses Eva Belle, Lillian V. Green and Louise Morris.

LETTER OF CONGRATULATION.

TUSKEGE, ALA., March 20, 1900.

My Dear Friend Chase:

I hope it is not too late for congratulations. You are the one big-hearted Negro in Washington who continues to tug away and win. I know your fight was a hard one; but hard fights with victory at the end are worthy of genuine praise and admiration. Fight on, old boy.

I am your friend,
CHARLES ALEXANDER.

WISHES BEE EDITOR MUCH SUCCESS.

From the Alexandria, Va., Leader, Mar. 3rd 1900

JAPAN'S FUTURE EMPEROR

He Is About to Take Unto Himself A Wife

THE BLUEST OF BLOOD

The Wedding Will Be a Royal Affair and the Bride Has All the Pink Money She Wants—The Rules of Etiquette in the Royal Court.

The girl who is to marry the Prince Imperial of Japan and who will consequently be the future Empress of that country is the Princess Sada Kujo who comes from one of the noblest families of the Empire. Prince Yoshihito is the only son of the present Emperor and is 20 years old. Princess Sada is but 15.

The wedding will bring branches of the same families together, for the prince and his bride are cousins. His blood is, perhaps, a shade bluer than hers, although she can trace her ancestors farther back than any sovereign who now sits upon the throne in Christendom. Princess Sada Kujo is the third daughter of Prince Fujisawa, a descendant of the famous Fujisawa family, which was the controlling power in Japan from the seventh to the eleventh century. During those years the emperors were little more than puppets, managed by the Fujisawas, who made their sons the chief.

"HIS SUN HASSET."

From the New York Age.

Editor William Calvin Chase, of the Washington Bee is now the big political force in the District of Columbia. He and Dr. J. E. Jones will be the two delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Col. Perry Carson's political power has set. They don't vote for President in the District of Columbia, but they have fun to burn of the fast and furious sort in choosing delegates.

From the Richmond, Va., Reformer.

Col. W. Calvin Chase, of the Washington Bee, has been elected a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention from the District of Columbia. Accept our congratulations Mr. Chase and wear your honors worthily.

From the Athens, Ga., Clipper.

It gives us pleasure to note that Hon. W. Calvin Chase, of the "Washington Bee," has been elected as one of the delegates to represent the District of Columbia in the National Republican Convention. Mr. Chase is a true republican, a fearless leader and well deserves the honor.

From the Kentucky Bee.

The Paducah Bee congratulates the Washington Bee upon the fortune of its able editor, W. Calvin Chase, who will be half of the delegation of the District of Columbia to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia in June.

From the Victoria Guide.

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From the Topeka, Kan., Plaindealer.

The new king's name is Chase. But he will never fill Douglass's mantle.

From the Washington Correspondent N.Y. g.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In the vernacular of ante-bellum days, last Tuesday was "a big day in the middle of the year," to the voters of this city. The election of delegates and alternates to the Republican National convention took place. Early in the morning voters appeared at the various polling places filled with enthusiasm and other things, some of the more enthusiastic ones attempting to vote several times before sunset. Two tickets were in the field: W. Calvin Chase and Dr. John E. Jones against Dr. Robert Reyburn and Rev. Geo. W. Lee. The Chase forces vigorously assailed the opposition, capturing their "laager" and driving the enemy from the field by the decisive victory of 7,000. It is alleged that Rev. Mr. Lee will enter a contest, and should he fail will step into the North against McKinley this fall. His appearance upon the stump in this role, after his crushing defeat, would affect the colored voters of the North in the same manner that a snowball would affect the temperature of Hades. Chase and his "paw-pow" seats at the Philadelphia "pow-wow" as delegates, and L. H. Peterson and E. E. Emmons as alternates. Myron M. Parker will be the next National Committeeman. These gentlemen are staunch supporters of President McKinley, and very popular with all classes of citizens here. We trust in the future that colored men will take the hint offered by voters last Tuesday, and remain in their pulpits. The preacher-politician has had his day.

UNIQUE CLUB TO VISIT PHILADELPHIA.

Special dispatch to the Philadelphia, Pa., Record.

Philadelphia will see something interesting when the Washington delegates to the Republican National Convention reach the City of Brotherly Love. One of the delegates is W. Calvin Chase, the editor of the weekly organ of the colored race in the District. Calvin is a character, and has been notable and noticeable here for years. He stands six feet four in his goloshes, and his complexion is a shade lighter than his shining silk hat. He is a gentleman of brains as well as color, and at the same time he is modest and unassuming in public matters. The unique thing in Calvin's appearance in Philadelphia will be his escort of colored friends. At a meeting last night it was decided to form a club of black men, none of whom should be less than six feet tall, to go to Philadelphia with Mr. Chase. They will be recruited from the Negro bloods of the town, and dress up in stylish attire. Mr. Chase himself is an elaborate dresser, and the club will do him honor in respect. It is the plan to admit 500 colored men to membership in this escort club. At present the uniform decided on consists of black silk hats of the latest style, black doeskin trousers, tailor made, white linen dusters and white canes.

All the enumerator can do with this information is to write it down, for he has sworn not to tell anything about it, and then the papers will be sent to Washington to be worked out by electricity. The great books when printed, will show how fast the colored people have been improving and where they have made the greatest progress.

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WAY OF THE OSTRICH

OBSEVATIONS BY ONE WHO RAISES THEM.

The Male Ostrich Has But One Mate and the Female Is Rather Stupid—Ostrich Amusements Are of a Pecculiar Character.

The Phoenix, Arizona, herd of ostriches inhabits an alfalfa pasture of forty acres, three miles north of the city. The herd is second in size in America, numbering 175 birds, the largest being at Fullerton, Cal., and numbering 300 birds.

The first birds brought from South Africa to America for breeding purposes came to California in 1882. In 1888 fourteen chicks from this herd were brought to Phoenix for exhibition, and were bought by Josiah Harbert, who proposed to breed them. The purchase was made during the summer and Mr. Harbert put the young birds in coops, carefully covered the coops with cloths to keep out the sun, and drove out to his home in Alhambra. All the birds but two were smothered to death during the trip. It being impossible to distinguish between the sexes in young ostriches, and fearing he had no male bird, Mr. Harbert purchased one of the male birds brought from Africa. The 175 birds constituting the present herd are his descendants. He has been honorably retired, and with the dignity befitting his patriarchal position he knocks the stuffing out of everything that comes within his reach. It was not long ago that he engaged M. Pickrell, President of the Arizona Ostrich Company, in an impromptu "scrap," and while Mr. Pickrell is a husky old bird himself and was armed with a wooden pitchfork, old "Oom Paul" hit him one well and knocked him out for several days.

"The importance of this discovery can hardly be overestimated. The wonderful results of the X rays now so useful in surgical diagnosis, can be duplicated by a method much cheaper. Moreover, radium seems to suffer no diminution of energy or loss of weight during the process. In addition to producing an impression on the photographic plate, radium produces phosphorescence and discharges electrified bodies. Thus it will be seen that it is not so much the quality of the Radium rays.

"Radium apparently violates one of the fundamental laws of physics, namely, that of the conservation of energy. It does not derive its photographic power from the sunlight nor lose it by expenditure."—N. Y. Tribune.

BRIAR PIPES.

Signs by Which a Smoker Can Tell a Good One.

It is strange, and yet it is a fact, that the English workman is of no use in the manufacture of pipes. The most skillful artisans are either the Australians or the French. The pipemakers are a very select, small body, and observe every precaution to prevent their trade being learned by outsiders. The workmen are clever and they can earn high wages.

Speaking of the cost of a pipe a successful manufacturer remarks: "When the blocks arrive over here they are at once sorted. Out of one gross of blocks I rarely ever get more than three or four pieces of wood for the ordinary everyday pipe. The remaining seven dozen pieces of wood are thrown into the furnace, and I might mention help considerably to generate the necessary steam power for the machinery. Thus fully 60 per cent. of the material I purchase is of no use whatever, and it is this extraordinary amount of waste that causes the briar pipe to be so expensive.

The prevailing defect, I may mention by the way, is generally in the form of a crack in the wood. I used to sell these defective blocks of briar at a penny apiece, and have sent away as many as 40,000 condemned briars at a time, but now I burn them all. The briars were sent abroad and the cracks and flaws stopped with putty or some other composition and then steeped in a strong solution of permanganate of potash, which deeply colored the wood and made the defect invisible except on close inspection. All those briars you see of a very deep color have passed through the permanganate of potash bath, and you may rest assured that there is a defect somewhere—they would not be that color if it were not, because natural briar is of a medium light hue.

"As to the average life of a briar pipe, you may take it for granted that it will last you as many years as it costs you shillings. That is to say, if you are a moderate smoker, it will last you six years. The style of briar pipe that is mostly in demand is that with a bowl cut the straight way of the grain. This is not the most reliable kind of pipe, as the sudden expansion by the heat and contraction of the wood when you stop smoking cause it to split in a short time. The best pattern of briar is that with a bowl the grain of which is very mottled in appearance, or, as the trade call it, the 'bird's-eye grain.' This will never split."

Courting Oom Paul's Nieces.

The Boer girl of the country districts of the South African Republic is able to go to town only once or twice a year, and then it is to attend the Nuechmal, or communion, which is the chief festival of these deeply religious people," writes Ian MacLaren in the January Ladies' Home Journal. "But there are other difficulties, and they may be mentioned in a spirit of becomingly humility. For one thing, the organist is an artist, and every artist has a nature of special refinement which cannot bear the rough-and-tumble ordinary methods of life. With a man of common clay you deal in a practical, straightforward and even brutal fashion, arguing with him, complaining to him, and putting him right when he is wrong. But no man must handle precious porcelain in such fashion, or the artist will be instantly wounded and will resign and carry his pathetic story to every quarter, for as a rule, the organist thinks that he is lifted above criticism and public opinion. It is impossible to teach him anything; it is an insult to suppose that anything could be better than the music he provides."

A heroic bronze statue of "Grief" has been placed upon the grave, at North Easton, of the late Oliver Ames, thirty-fifth Governor of Massachusetts under the Constitution. It is the work of Robert Kraus, of Boston.

Phonography.

Shorthand of a rudimentary sort was practised by the Romans. Jiro, the freedman of Cicero, introduced a system which was only an abbreviated longhand. The ideal held before these inventors of more modern systems is more rapid and accurate. It is described by one of the early fathers of the art, Peter Bales (1547-1610), in these words: "To write as fast as a man speaketh treateth." He acknowledges that this may seem hard saying, but insists that in effect the method is very easy, "containing a many comodities under a few principles, the shortness whereof is attained by memory, and swiftness by practice, and swetness by industry."

Not even an approximation, however, to this ideal was reached until 1837, with the publication of Isaac Pitman's system of shorthand, entitled "Phonography." He revolutionized the art by making his tenographic signs represent the sounds of the English letters. Other inventors like Anderson and Taylor, have made more or less important improvements upon Pitman's system, but Pitman remains the master of modern phonography and the books the master works in this field of human achievement.

RADIUM.

A New Chemical Which Is Better Than the X-Ray.

Prof. George F. Barker, of the physical laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania, exhibited last week for the first time in America, the newly discovered chemical element radium, which seems destined to create a great stir in the scientific world. Years ago Béquerel found that salts of the rare metal uranium possessed the power of throwing off a feeble and invisible radiation, like the X rays. Mme. Curie, in Paris, last year isolated in the Bohemian mineral pitchblend two other elements that behave in the same manner, but are far more active. One of them she called "polonium" and the other "radium." The latter is said to be 100,000 times as intense as uranium in its photographic effect.

Prof. Barker has been experimenting with all three of these elements and with the mineral (pitchblend or uranite) from which the two new elements are derived. He showed to the Bibliographical Club here this week a series of photographic plates on which impressions had been produced by these substances. His procedure has been as follows:

"A photographic plate was inclosed in black paper and then covered with yellow paper. After one whole day's exposure to the sunlight no effect was produced. This precaution proved the thoroughness of the protection. Then the various metals and salts were placed upon the paper-covered plate and they produced dark stains.

"In order to take photographs of objects such as a hand or foot these objects would be placed between the metal and the plate, and the result would be similar to those obtained by the X rays such substances as bone would show clearly through the flesh and surrounding tissue. A photograph can be taken by means of radium in half a minute.

"The importance of this discovery can hardly be overestimated. The wonderful results of the X rays now so useful in surgical diagnosis, can be duplicated by a method much cheaper. Moreover, radium seems to suffer no diminution of energy or loss of weight during the process. In addition to producing an impression on the photographic plate, radium produces phosphorescence and discharges electrified bodies. Thus it will be seen that it is not so much the quality of the Radium rays.

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BRIAR PIPES.

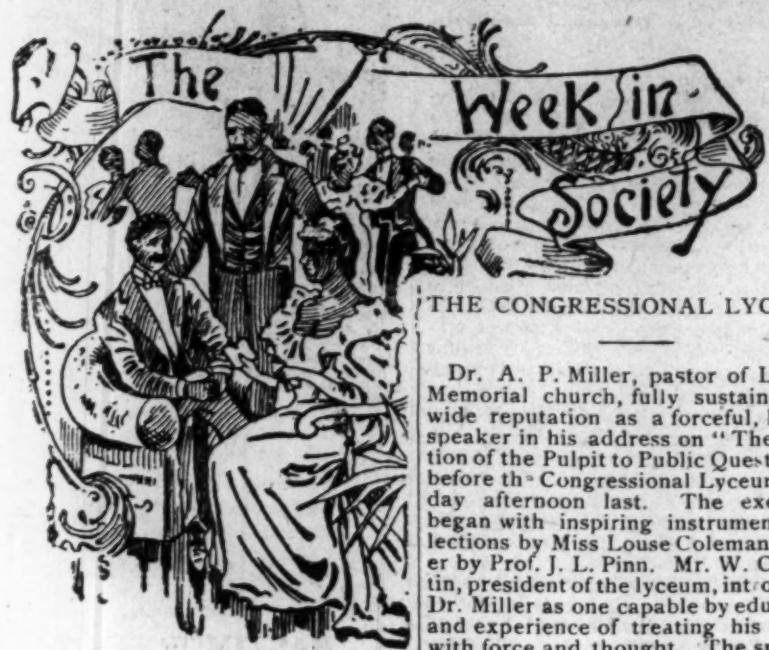
Signs by Which a Smoker Can Tell a Good One.

It is strange, and yet it is a fact, that the English workman is of no use in the manufacture of pipes. The most skillful artisans are either the Australians or the French. The pipemakers are a very select, small body, and observe every precaution to prevent their trade being learned by outsiders. The workmen are clever and they can earn high wages.

Speaking of the cost of a pipe a successful manufacturer remarks: "When the blocks arrive over here they are at once sorted. Out of one gross of blocks I rarely ever get more than three or four pieces of wood for the ordinary everyday pipe. The remaining seven dozen pieces of wood are thrown into the furnace, and I might mention help considerably to generate the necessary steam power for the machinery. Thus fully 60 per cent. of the material I purchase is of no use whatever, and it is this extraordinary amount of waste that causes the briar pipe to be so expensive.

The prevailing defect, I may mention by the way, is generally in the form of a crack in the wood. I used to sell these defective blocks of briar at a penny apiece, and have sent away as many as 40,000 condemned briars at a time, but now I burn them all. The briars were sent abroad and the cracks and flaws stopped with putty or some other composition and then steeped in a strong solution of permanganate of potash, which deeply colored the wood and made the defect invisible except on close inspection. All those briars you see of a very deep color have passed through the permanganate of potash bath, and you may rest assured that there is a defect somewhere—they would not be that color if it were not, because natural briar is of a medium light hue.

"As to the average life of a briar pipe, you may take it for granted that it will last you as many years as it costs you shillings. That is to say, if you are a moderate smoker, it will last you six years. The style of briar pipe that is mostly in demand is that with a bowl cut the straight way of the grain. This is not the most reliable kind of pipe, as the sudden expansion by the heat and contraction of the wood when you stop smoking cause it to split in a short time. The best pattern of briar is that with a bowl the grain of which is very mottled in appearance



THE CONGRESSIONAL LYCEUM

Dr. A. P. Miller, pastor of Lincoln Memorial church, fully sustained his wide reputation as a forceful, logical speaker in his address on "The Relation of the Pulpit to Public Questions," before the Congressional Lyceum Sunday afternoon last. The exercises began with inspiring instrumental selections by Miss Louise Coleman, played by Prof. J. L. Pinn. Mr. W. C. Martin, president of the lyceum, introduced Dr. Miller as one capable by education and experience of treating his theme with force and thought. The speaker stated that in the Bible was the best authority for the truthfulness of his contention. He referred to Noah as having warned the people his day that their many sins would result in their destruction. He mentioned the names of Abraham, Jacob, Moses, Aaron, David, Solomon and many others of the ancient world while serving God, took a most active part in public and national affairs. Even Christ himself was deeply interested in matters of public concern. That in the early days of the abolition movement the pulpit of the country was silent on the institution of slavery, and that it was not until the northern pulpit, led by Henry Ward Beecher, began to fearlessly denounce this great national sin did the world view its enormity. He concluded by saying that the silence of the pulpit of today on mob violence and other terrible outrages upon humanity and human rights seemed unnatural and was conclusive evidence of cowardice.

The paper was discussed by Rev. W. J. Howard, Lawyer R. S. Smith, Professors J. L. Pinn and Jessie Lawson and Mr. A. F. Manly.

Messrs Manly and Lawson were introduced by the chairman and made brief speeches regarding the Afro-American Council and its work. The lyceum's collection of \$1.30 was turned over to Mr. Manly and added to the \$16.50 subscribed by the members present.

The instrumental and vocal solos by Misses Georgia Savoy and Eva E. Bell respectively were heartily appreciated. Under the direction of Prof. W. J. Edward, much interest is being manifested in the musical exercises by the 115 who attended the lyceum. Tomorrow Mrs. Fannie Ware Taylor will address the lyceum on "The Importance of Art."

COLORED MEN'S BANQUET.

KEUNION DINNER OF THE DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION FOR NEXT THURSDAY.

The United Colored Democracy intends to have a reunion dinner at its headquarters, 152 West 53rd st., next Thursday evening. Tables will be set on the first and second floors of the building. There will be about 200 diners at \$2 a plate.

There are in the borough of Manhattan alone about 9,000 colored voters, 97 per cent of whom voted the republican ticket up to 1897. In the campaign of that year Mr. Croker put Edward E. Lee in charge of the colored voters, telling him that if he made a good showing that he (Croker) would recognize and treat the colored Democrats just as he did the white voters of that party, according to the number of votes cast by them. Lee, went to work and organized the United Colored Democracy, with headquarters at 152 West 53rd st.

Through this organization Robert A. Van Wyck, for Mayor, received 52 per cent of the colored votes in Manhattan. In 1898 Augustus Van Wick, for Governor, received 65 per cent of these votes. At the election of 1899 97 per cent was cast for the Democratic ticket—an off year.

The United Colored Democracy enrolled at the last general election 3,162 bona-fide colored Democratic voters, eligible at the next Democratic primary election.

Edward E. Lee, chief of the United Colored Democracy, was born in Virginia about 35 years ago. He stands six feet two inches high and weighs 210 pounds.

In leaving the Republican party and going into the Democratic party Lee took nearly 1,000 colored Republicans with him to organize the United Colored Democracy.

Ralph E. Langston, leader of the colored Democrats of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, and who has just been elected president of the United Colored Democracy, is the second oldest son of the late John Mercer Langston, who was Minister to Hayti for eight years, under Presidents Grant and Hayes respectively. He has lived in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District for about fifteen years, and was a Republican leader and worker up to 1897. His advent into the party has greatly helped to cut the usual Republican majority of 3 to 66 at the fall election in the Twenty-fifth.

Antony McCarthy of the Corporation Counsel's office and vice president of the United Colored Democracy is a native of Georgia. He came to this city in 1882 and cast his first vote for David B. Hill in 1885. He was appointed to his first public position by former District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll as confidential messenger in the District Attorney's office. He was retained by the late Col. Fellows and is now confidential messenger to Corporation Counsel Whalen.

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LIVING IN THE STONE AGE

A New Eskimo Tribe Has Just Been Found.

ALL DEAD TO THE WORLD

They Live Just as They Did When They Emigrated From, Nobody Knows Where—They Speak an Unknown Dialect—Remarkable People.

On a big island in Hudson's Bay a hitherto unknown tribe of Eskimos has been found.

Whalers discovered them, and the authorities at the Museum of Natural History in New York, hearing the news, sent Captain C. Cromer to investigate them.

Until the last few months these people had never seen a white man. The island which they inhabit is called Southampton Island, and is almost as large as the State of Maine. It is at the northwestern end of Hudson's Bay. For centuries this tribe has not had the slightest communication with other Eskimos. When discovered they were still living in the stone age, and knew no metals until they were introduced within a year by visiting whalers, and to-day they live just as they did when they first emigrated—from no one knows where. Their residence probably antedates the discovery of America by Columbus.

They speak dialect different from that of any other known tribe. Their huts are built of the skulls and jaws of whales, covered over with skins of animals. Snow huts are the fashion among other Eskimos.

In the middle of their primitive dwelling stands the stone lamp (raised a little from the ground) which lights the home, heats it, cooks the food, serves for melting snow, drying clothes and the perfecting of some of their weapons and implements. Among the Greenland Eskimos this lamp is hollowed out of soapstone, but on Southampton Island the lamp is made of a flat piece of limestone, around the edge of which narrow pieces of limestone are glued. Their pots are made of the same material, one slab serving as the bottom and four others for the ends and sides of the queerest square pot ever made. The glue is made of deer's blood, grease and fish roe. One glance at the inside of one of these pots lined with this pitchy mass is enough to take away a white man's appetite for a week.

Into the limestone lamp, which is an oval, a foot or so wide and about two inches deep, is put oil from whale-blubber. The wick is a piece of moss. The pot is placed over the lamp on a support, on which hangs a piece of blubber which melts from the heat and feeds the lamp continually.

The dress of these people also differs in design from that of other Eskimos. The women's clothing is made of the skin of the reindeer.

The members of this tribe live together by fishing and hunting, the whale being the chief article of diet. The bone harpoons they use are tipped with chipped flints, as well as their arrows and spears. The ingenuity with which they utilize the whalebone is most surprising. Cups and buckets are made of it by bending it round and sewing on the bottoms. Whalebone serves them for weapons and implements of utility. They even press it into service for making tobogganlike sleds. Some of their sleds are of walrus tusks as runners and with deer's antlers as crosspieces. On so large an island as theirs there is an abundance of game, such as the

DOG WHIP FOR SLEDDING

BONE HATCHET IRON BLADE

WHALE BONE SPOONS

IVORY PICK

seal, walrus and caribou. There are only fifty-eight persons in the whole tribe, so it is probable that it has decreased largely during the centuries.

The island is thirty miles away from the nearest point on the shore of Hudson Bay, where there is a colony of Eskimos, and it is only once in a very long time that this strait freezes over. The tribe cherishes a tradition that about seventy-five years ago this happened, and two hunters from the mainland visited them, though the visitors were as much astonished as their hosts to know that there were other men on earth. Each tribe believed that they were the only people in existence. Strangers never visited them again, nor did they make any attempt to return the call. In the large amount of valuable material which Captain Cromer has brought back with him are many curious implements and weapons.

Discretion After Investigation.

They were speaking of the new women's movement.

"If a girl proposed to you," she said, "you wouldn't dare refuse her."

"If a girl had the nerve and the determination to make a proposal," he replied, "I wouldn't dare marry her."

In view of the circumstances she decided to wait for him to speak first

VOLCANOES.

Views of a Young Lady Who Has Lived Long in Hawaii.

Some of the happiest days of my life were spent on a table land looked down upon by the three great mountains of Hawaii, Mauna Loa, Mauna Kea and Hualalai, in height 13,650, 13,805 and 8,275 feet. I wonder if there is another place in the world more beautiful than those great ranch lands whence one gets a view of rose-colored Kea, somber and ghostly Loa, and the lower crags of Hualalai. Perhaps Mauna Loa, from the Volcano House on the brink of the crater of Kilauea, is better. One does not realize at Kilauea that one is on the side of Mauna Loa, is 4,000 feet above sea level, for the summit is miles away, and seemingly, miles up in the clouds. From the hostility Mauna Loa looks quiet and ghostly; unless touched by the red light of the sun, when it becomes a mountain of fire.

Late news tells us it is now a veritable mountain of fire; that a noise heard at the Volcano House, twenty miles away, announced a terrific explosion had occurred, and that the light of the fountains of fire can be seen for forty miles around. We wait further news with much interest and some anxiety; three great lava streams traveling in different directions, down the sides of that huge mountain, surely will work havoc to some of the smiling country that lies on its sides, as well as cover the ruined land that marks the old flows. When one thinks of the fine growth of young coffee trees; of the wide ranch lands, where roam wild cattle and sheep; of the wonderful tropic forests jungled with fern, chua and pandanus trees; when one thinks of friends that live on these coffee and ranch lands, one wishes there was a cable to bring daily news from old Mokuaweoewo, the summit crater of Mauna Loa.

In the olden time whenever an eruption took place it was the custom to pick the ohelo berries, which grow in great quantities near the volcano, and throw them into the crater as an offering to Pele Hogs and other property were often thrown into the streams of lava. It is rumored that modern monarchs tried this latter method of appeasing the wrath of Pele, and, strange coincidence, the day after one of such ceremony the lava flow ceased to advance. A native girl, with wide-dilated eyes and in a hushed voice, told me of Pele's recent appearances; how the old people tell of seeing her flying about the country at night, sometimes having the form of a very ancient woman, sometimes very young and beautiful. I could not decide whether the girl, who lived in a primitive part of Hawaii, believed the stories or not; the Hawaiian of to-day, while ashamed to acknowledge faith in the old superstitions, of course, has not wholly departed from the beliefs of his fathers.

Alexander in his "Brief History of the Hawaiian People," tells how one superstition was broken down by Kapiolani—not the dowager Queen, who lived about seventy-five years ago. In her youth she was intemperate and dissolute, but later in life became an example of virtue to her country-women. Up to her time it had been tabooed for any woman to ascend the mountain to the volcano, or to pick the ohelo berries, sacred to Pele, dread goddess of the place. After her conversion to Christian beliefs, Kapiolani determined to break the spell of belief in Pele, and teach the superstitious natives to worship the true God. She made a journey of 150 miles, mostly on foot. On approaching the volcano she met the priestess of Pele, who warned her not to go near the crater, and predicted her death if she violated the taboo of the goddess. "Who are you?" demanded Kapiolani. "One in whom the goddess dwells," was the reply. In answer to a pretended letter of Pele's, Kapiolani quoted passages from the Scriptures, setting forth the character and power of the true God, until the priestess was silenced and confessed that Keakua, the deity, had left her. Kapiolani and her company of eighty persons descended over five hundred feet to the black ledge. There, in full view of the grand and terrific action of the inner crater, she ate the berries consecrated to Pele, and threw stones into the burning lake, saying, "Jehovah is my God. He rules all and I fear not Pele. If I perish by her anger, then you may fear Pele; but if I trust in Jehovah and he preserve me when breaking her taboo, then you must fear and serve him alone." This has been called one of the greatest acts of moral courage ever performed. Miss Yonge well described the scene in a chapter called "An Hawaiian Chiefess." After Tennyson's death among his papers was found a poem in honor of this same heroine. It was published in the Illustrated London News and afterward in a late edition of Tennyson's poems. He wrote:

Noble the Saxon who hured at his idol
A valorous weapon in olden England!
Great, and greater, and greatest of women.
Island heroine Kapiolani,
Climb the mountain, and flung the berries,
And dared the goddess, and freed the people of Hawaii.
—Katherine Pope in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If you want to look nice, Horn has man who knows how to fit you, you have a hump in your back, a broken leg, Horn knows how to cure all defects. Doo want an

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Women's Superior Habit Cloth suits, in pretty Tans, Grays, Browns, Castors, Mod., Navy, Royal and Black—nobby tight-fitting or flared front jackets and box back skirts. Don't fail to see them at the low price o

\$10.00

Women's Scotch Gray Home-spun Suits, made of the new plaid-back suits—latest Eton and tight-fitting effect—jackets and skirts sashed and finished and made with the new flare or box pleated backs. They are the \$16.50 kind. Reduced to \$12.98

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Woman's suit made of the finest twined cherries, with stylish Eton jacket and new Grecian fold back skirt. The entire costume is handsomely applied in silk, making a strikingly swell gown. Ordinarily the price should be \$25.00. By a special effort we start the season at

\$17.50

Tailor-made Suits, cut from the finest Venetian cloth, represented in a rich line of Tans, Castors, Mod., Royal, Navy and Black. Made with the new nobby tight-fitting jackets—lined with taffeta silk, and finely finished. The skirts have the new box pleat, and are lined with the best quality of percale. \$25.00 is the actual selling price of this suit. We make a special offer at

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Women's Fine Imported Broad-cloth Suits, lined throughout with silk—jackets are the new double-breasted and tight fitting cut. Skirts are of the new flare and box effect. All sizes from 32 to 44. We call special attention to the cloth in this suit, which is thoroughly sponged before making. A \$45.00 value hat we'll start off at

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GINSENG ROOT.

The Peculiar Qualities Attributed
to It by Chinese Superstition.

C. H. Mead, a Delaware County druggist, was at the Broadway Central Hotel last night. "I've been disposing of an out and out 'yarn' the man of the woods can outdo any fisherman who ever pulled a sea serpent aboard while fishing for black bass. Bear, deer and wildcat yarns enliven the cool evenings in the Adirondacks just now, but the other day an Englishman who has a passion for climbing added his mite to the fund of romance. He is climbing all the mountains of America systematically. Pike's Peak, Mount Washington and Whiteface he considers worthy of his skill. But Blue Mountain is an ant hill. He went up on its crest one evening to see the sunrise, and after trotting home to breakfast and spending the day fishing he went up again to see the sun set (most people start at 5 in the morning and come home at 7 in the evening when they climb Blue Mountain). "Of course, I'm a hardened climber," said this energetic Briton as he stirred the fire of pine boughs, and I've had some funny experiences. Climbing isn't dangerous out here, that's why I get about so quickly. I remember once, years ago, when I was quite a young fellow, my two brothers and I were clambering about in the Gomer glacier with an elderly uncle of ours. He was a roly-poly old chap, and he slipped and got wedged up to his waist in a crack in the ice, so firmly that we almost despaired of ever getting him out again. We pulled and tugged and nearly dragged all his clothes off; then we gave him our flasks to drink. He said he didn't know what was the use of writing and talking so much about the St. Bernards when a fellow could get in such a plight as his and not be able to get any assistance. Then he called the whole party together and began to dictate a codicil to his will, cutting out any legatees who might happen to be present on the occasion of any accident resulting in his demise. I remember the wording of it to this day—it made such an impression on me at the time!"

"How terrible! And then I suppose he perished miserably?" broke in an awed voice.

"Oh, dear, no," said the bold Briton, cheerily. "My brothers and I made a super-human effort and hauled him to the surface just in time."

" Didn't Get Out of the Way."

Reminiscently, the Chicago Post tells of the push cart full of drugs that met John Baughman in the manufacturer's building of the World's Fair one day in 1893. John was a tall and brawny citizen from Indiana, and while his clothes were good he took up much room, as a large man may, and led people to think he was clumsy. He was looking at the World's Fair early one pleasant morning when the push cart of a drug firm came thundering down the aisle, and the four-dollar-a-week man behind it was crying, "Get out of the way, there! Get out of the way!"

It was a common thing at the fair. The only hireling who did not order people to get out of the way was the one with the sparkling barrel. He regarded it as the height of humor to drench the dresses of women and spoil the fine polish on the shoes of men. And this push cart young fellow was proceeding down through a lane of people who had paid their money to be treated to cheap costume from every thin thing on the grounds.

John Baughman did not get out of the way. He saw the chariot coming and heard the commands of the man who pushed it. But he walked straight toward it, and it stopped almost—but not quite—against his shins.

"Get out of the way, you lummeck!"

"I told you to get out of the way," cried the pusher.

"Yes, but I don't have to," replied John. "You have to get out of my way. I'm paying for this show. You're just working for me. Now, gather up your chips and go on!"

Women in Uncle Sam's Service.

"Women are eligible for appointment

to many branches of the Government service upon precisely the same conditions as men," writes Barton Cheyney, of "Positions Under Uncle Sam," in the October Ladies' Home Journal. "The prejudice that sex does not enter into the matter when there are vacant positions which are open to women. At the present time there are only one-sixth as many women as men in the service.

The prejudice that formerly existed

against the appointment of women is

disappearing, and in 1898, of 418 per-

sons appointed to positions in the de-

partments at Washington, 190 were fe-

males. In addition to clerical capaci-

ties women are appointed assistant

microscopists, nurses, translators,

teachers, matrons, telegraph operators,

stenographers and typewriters, as well

as to places requiring skilled and un-

skilled workers. As assistant micro-

scopists they have the first chance of

selection, there being always a demand

for capable women in this line."

A Queer Payment.

A Yorkshire clergyman married a

couple in his church recently, and af-

ter he had pronounced them man and

wife the groom took him to one side

and asked what the damages were.

The parson told him that there was

no fixed amount. He might give what-

ever he chose.

"Parson," said he, "I've got five grey-

hounds at home, for which I am

asking a sovereign a piece, and I'll let

you have one for half a sovereign."

Of course, the clergyman declined so

ridiculous a fee, as he had no use for a

greyhound pup.

When he got home he must have

found his wife better than expected, for

he sent the parson one of the pups, ac-

companied with a letter saying that he

was so happy with Maria that he

would give him a dog for nothing.—

London Exchange.

The One—I have been in society

ever since I was 15.

The Other—Tell me, was it not much

easier to get in in the early days?

Deposits received from 10 cents

upward interest allowed on \$5.00

and above. Treasurers of

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organizations can deposit funds

with this Bank and receive interest.

The money is subject to

check without notice.

We shall be glad to have you open an

account. BANK OPEN FROM 9 A.

M. to 5 P. M.

Wonderful Discovery.

A young hopeful sat in the window

a long time the other night during a

thunder storm and contemplated the

scene with a wise look on his face.

Then he turned to his mother and said:

"Mamma, the angels are scratching

matches on the sky."

The One—I have been in society

ever since I was 15.

The Other—Tell me, was it not much

easier to get in in the early days?

When you order waffles for breakfast

you are really referring to wafel, a

German word meaning honeycomb.

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HE SAYS WE NEED NOT DIE

If We Will But Follow Certain Scientific Rules.

VIEWS OF PROF. TYNER.

He Claims That Death Is Not Inherent in Living Matter, But in the Violation of Natural Laws—Yet Probably We Shall All Die Just the Same.

Prof. Paul Tyner, lecturer on applied metaphysics, says men and women may live forever if they follow scientific methods. Says this professor of the New Thought:

"Life is not in the flesh, nor in any organization of flesh in itself. It is in the universal ether and in the sun-shine that warms and lights an atmosphere.

"I contend that life in its very essence is universal, infinite and inexhaustible; consequently the living human organism must be consciously controlled and directed so as to absorb or appropriate all the life it can use

In such a case the advantage of a monarchy is that only one man must be convinced, whereas in the republic the consent of a majority of seventy millions had to be obtained.

This took time. Fierce battles had to be fought with ignorant and captious politicians. One objected that he did not see why people should pay "to have the Nebraska Elk and Florida Alligators cooped up." If they had to spend money for it they would want things they could not see at home—Dog-faced Baboons, Kangaroos, Man-eating Tigers, etc. Another, a fervent patriot, objected to any money being spent on exotic species, as it was contrary to the spirit of the Constitution to encourage or import foreigners!

Altogether the Secretary of the Smithsonian found it no easy bill to carry, though it was indorsed by nearly every scientist and educator in the country.

After three years of persistent effort, involving vastly more worry than the management of the whole Smithsonian Institution for three times that period, Mr. Langley succeeded in carrying both houses of Congress over the successive stages of ridicule, toleration, and favorable consideration, to the point of accepting and providing for the scheme.

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FROM A CAR WINDOW.

One Man Who Will Not Throw Things Out Any More.

The drummer sitting next to the window was about to throw his cigar stub out when the drummer opposite put up a restraining hand.

"Don't throw it out of the window," he said quietly, but with firmness.

"Why not? What's the difference?" asked the other, somewhat annoyed by the tone of reproof apparent in the other man's voice.

"Listen, and I will tell you a story," said the older drummer, smiling in a kindly way that smoothed the other's ruffled feelings. "When I was about your age, which I should say was twenty-five years ago, I was accustomed to throw my cigar stubs out of the car window, but I had an experience one time that made me change my custom. We were flying along through Ohio one day and I had the last seat in the last car of a day train between Columbus and Pittsburgh. The car was crowded with men going to some kind of a big political meeting at Steubenville, and everybody was smoking. I was puffing away with the others, and when my cigar was smoked up I gave it one final draw and tossed it far out of the window. As it left my hand I noticed beside the track below us a dozen men grouped around something or other I could not tell what. An instant later, and when we were two or three hundred yards away, there was a flash and a muffled report and the group of workmen was scattered in all directions. The train was stopped and backed up, when we found that a keg of powder for blasting purposes, which they had opened and were distributing to each man had mysteriously exploded, blowing them in every direction. As it happened nobody was killed, but all were more or less burned and shocked, and I knew too well to say anything about it, innocent though I was, that it was my cigar stub that had by the merest chance dropped into the keg and set the powder off. I said nothing then or for years afterward about it, but two days later, to satisfy my suspicions, I visited the place, and in the branches of a tree almost overhanging the spot I found the remnants of a cigar stub, torn and powder burnt, and I doubted no longer."—Exchange.

The rustle that used to be heard before one heaved in sight, is a thing of the past. The best dresses are lined with Surah silk or some soft material that does not rustle.

The rainy day dress can be seen when the sun is at its height, as well as when the clouds are low. These dresses are much worn by shoppers and for every day use among business women.

Nannie—The birth stone for the month of May is the emerald.

L. E. The blood stone, or ruby is intended for the month of December.

Mammie—When a travelling costume is worn, even if the marriage be a home affair, the bonnet and gloves should be put on before the ceremony.

Sadie—Remember the old adage, "When thieves fall out, honest men get their dues."

Laura—Trained nursing is a very good thing, still I think that such a profession is best suited to a widow or a married woman. Old maids might try their hand at this, but young ladies with matrimonial ideas should seek higher elevation.

Elsie—Truth crushed to the earth is bound to rise." Your enemies you know, your friends are the ones to watch.

The Lot of Woman

"You certainly can't call the ell skirt very sensible."

"No, it seems to be decreed that a woman cannot show good lines and a good sense at the same time."—Detroit Free Press.

The Missing Commandments.

The brilliant young preacher, when he makes his parochial calls, endeavors to cultivate an acquaintance with the development of the younger minds, thus after a fashion keeping tab upon his Sunday school teachers.

The other afternoon while he was waiting in the drawing-room of a beautiful Cass avenue residence for the delayed appearance of Elsie's mamma he was entertained by the little daughter herself. Taking her upon his lap, he began a review of the church lessons that had been given to a little maid of five.

"Can you tell me, Elsie, how many commandments there are?"

"Yes, sir; seven or eight."

"Oh, no, dear, there are ten."

"Yes, I know, there used to be, but I heard papa tell mamma yesterday that you had broken two or three of them at least, and that would leave only seven or eight, you know."—Detroit Free Press.

Spread of Our Language.

Writing on the decline of the French language, M. Jean Flotot points out that at the end of the last century French was the language spoken by the greatest number of civilized people, whereas now it stands fourth.

English is spoken by 116,000,000, Russian by 85,000,000, German by 80,000,000 and French by 58,000,000.

Honey and Money.

The bee industry employs 300,000 persons and the revenue from it is about \$20,000,000 a year.

The Journal.

FIGHTING FOR A "ZOO."

Prof. Langley's Persistent Efforts to Preserve Wild Animals.

In an illustrated article on "The National Zoo" at Washington, Ernest Seton-Thompson, the author-artist, tells what hard work Prof. Langley had to do before Congress would pass a bill to establish such an institution:

In 1887, when the newly appointed Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Mr. S. P. Langley, who, though an astronomer and a physicist had been very strongly impressed by the fact that all our largest and most interesting native animals were rapidly approaching extinction, conceived the idea of securing a tract of country as primitive as possible, that might be made a lasting city of refuge for the vanishing races. This was the main idea when first Mr. Langley went before Congress to urge the establishment of a National Zoological Park.

In all ages it has been the custom of potentates to keep a collection of wild animals for their amusement, and the American people, being their own ruler, had numberless precedents, before them when urged to make this much-needed collection of animals.

In such a case the advantage of a monarchy is that only one man must be convinced, whereas in the republic the consent of a majority of seventy millions had to be obtained.

This took time. Fierce battles had to be fought with ignorant and captious politicians. One objected that he did not see why people should pay "to have the Nebraska Elk and Florida Alligators cooped up." If they had to spend money for it they would want things they could not see at home—Dog-faced Baboons, Kangaroos, Man-eating Tigers, etc. Another, a fervent patriot, objected to any money being spent on exotic species, as it was contrary to the spirit of the Constitution to encourage or import foreigners!

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INDIA'S AWFUL DISTRESS.

The Great Area In Which the Famine Is Raging.

THIRST CLAIMS VICTIMS

Drought Has Spoiled the Crops and the Natives Suffer the Pangs of Hunger—Sufferers Numbered by the Million.

The shaded portion of this map shows the vast region in India in which the prevailing famine is most severely felt. Some districts outside this area are suffering to a less extent, but their position has not been clearly indicated, as attention is centered upon the regions where relief is most imperatively demanded. As a rule, the famine which now and then afflicts India are most severely felt in regions which in normal years have a sufficient supply of rain, and those regions that are always deficient in rainfall are more likely to escape famine because they are supplied with irrigation canals fed by streams coming from the mountains and very often have enough water in years of drought to raise crops.

The famine-affected area, marked on the map, includes about three hundred and fifty thousand square miles, or over a tenth of the area of the United States. It embraces the central provinces, the southeast and central Punjab and Rajputana, and though none of the most densely peopled regions is embraced in this territory, its population is about thirty millions. The famine is due to the fact that throughout last year there was scarcely any rain in that part of India. Many thousands of people began to suffer the pangs of hunger in September last and there is now no possibility of relieving the distress by the growth of local crops till a year from that time.

Thirst also claims many victims, for in some large districts drinking water has almost entirely failed. Crops were sown as usual, but after peeping through the ground the young blades turned yellow and perished. Grain has been imported from more fortunate parts of the peninsula, but in December last the price had risen to four times the usual cost, and the poor



(Famine district of India.)

who form most of the population, had no means to buy breadstuffs. The deaths from starvation were few until nearly the end of the year, but the misery of the enfeebled people steadily increased and now they are dying by thousands.

The appalling growth of the evil is shown by the tremendous increase in the number of persons employed on relief works or to whom relief is extended. In the second week of December last the number was 1,038,842 in the third week it was 1,357,967. Lord Curzon cabled to London a few days ago that the number of persons now on these lists is 4,374,000. As many persons as possible receive employment on public works which are started in the stricken districts, the idea being that it is best, as far as practicable, to have works of public utility to show for the immense sums that must be disbursed to relieve distress.

Of course there are hundreds of thousands who must be cared for and who can make no return. Since 1877 Government agencies have been established for the application of speedy relief, and though it seems impossible to prevent an enormous death rate where the lives of so many millions are jeopardized, yet the evils of famine have been greatly mitigated of late years by the relief extended from Government and private resources.

No Others Like Them.

Three extraordinary idols of brass have just arrived in Liverpool from India. The weight of each figure is about 1,800 pounds, and they are most wonderfully and brilliantly made. One of the figures stands nine feet high, another six feet, and one is in a reclining position, with the head resting on the hand. This last is the largest of the three, measuring nearly 10 feet. They are the property of William Cross, of mercenary fame, who claims that no similar relics are possessed by any museum or by any private individuals in Europe or America.—London Echo.

Mme. Patti's Parrots.

Among the possessions of Mme. Patti are two parrots, one of which talks all day long and imitates its mistress' trills, while the other is dumb, though he has only been so since his purchase by Mme. Patti. Before that he was the most wonderful talking parrot in captivity, and was valued at \$200, the price which she paid for him in New York.—Indianapolis Press.

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—

UP TO THE MINUTE!

TRIALS OF A NEW YORK CREDIT MAN.

Tricks Some Persons Use to Defraud Big Stores and Measures Taken for Their Prevention—People Who May Be Trusted—References.

Up to date is not enough for the credit man of a big New York department store. He must be up to the minute. The tricks that were tried on him an hour ago are ancient history, pigeon holed in his memory. His business at the present moment is with the trick which the latest seeker after credit may be trying to play on him. He must be careful not to drive away a good customer whom it is safe to trust, and he must be equally, or more, careful not to give credit to one who cannot or will not pay. His employers do not accept any excuses. He must not say that he did not know about So-and-So's financial condition. It is his business to know. His value to his house depends on the amount of credit he grants and the small per cent of loss which comes of it. There is absolutely no sentiment about the matter. "Suppose a man whom you knew to be perfectly honorable, but in temporary straits, should ask you for credit?" This was the question I put to the credit man of the department store doing the largest credit business in New York.

"He would not get it," was the answer. "Intention does not count for much. Ability to pay is the thing."

Last year this store lost barely one-half of one per cent of the credits it extended.

The credit methods of the several large stores in New York are substantially alike, the only essential difference being in the degree of skill with which the various credit men deny people without offending them. First, there is the Retail Dealers' Protective Association, composed of most of the New York retailers who do any credit business. For the benefit of its members this association issues from time to time a book of ratings of habitual credit seekers. The latest book contains more than thirty-two thousand names, the ratings being based upon actual dealings with members. The association also makes special investigations for its members and undertakes the collection of accounts.

Supplementing this, each large store has a system of cards, on which are written the standing of every known New Yorker who is at all likely to ask for credit. For instance, a white card indicates that the person whose name it bears is worthy of credit. Memoranda of the extent of his credit and of any facts concerning him are recorded there. Should future information show that he is slow in his payments, his name is transferred to a red card, and the reasons recorded there. Should he at last turn out to be unworthy of credit, his name is placed on a blue card, and he is stopped from getting anything save for spot cash.

The credit man's assistants are constantly at work on these cards. They study all the daily newspapers and every other source of possible information concerning the financial condition of New Yorkers. A birth may mean that the parents have an added expense, which makes it the harder for them to pay their way. A death may have lessened the earning power of a family. A marriage or a divorce may either increase or diminish a man's or woman's financial responsibility, according to the circumstances of it.

If judgments are entered, if mortgages are given, if any kind of trouble comes to anybody whose name is carded in the credit department, note is made of it.

But the shrewdness of the credit man is most called into play when he has to deal with persons of whom he has no record; and these come by scores every week.

"My first impressions are always best," said one of these keen men to me. "The first time I see a person I am on guard with all my faculties. The next time I may be influenced by some little thing which would have made no impression at first. I don't believe I ever changed my first impression that I did not make a mistake one way or the other; and it is as bad for me to refuse credit to a worthy person as to give it to an unworthy one."

"We don't care much for bank references," he added. "They are apt to be too sanguine. I know that bankers are often loose in their recommendations, so I set the Retail Dealers' Protective Association to making special investigations. They often find that large properties are more than over-owed by mortgages; that unsatisfied judgments stand against very well recommended names. References are necessary of course, but we have to take them with many a grain of salt."

"We divide people into three general classes. For example, the recommendations of public men are seldom of any value. A politician will usually recommend anybody who has a vote or can influence one. And as to clergymen, their sympathies get away with their judgment. The woman who comes with the recommendation of her pastor is pretty sure to be disappointed."

"What general class do you regard as the safest risk?"

"Army and navy people can have all the credit they wish and no questions asked. The standard of business morality in the army and navy is positive assurance that we will get our money."

There are about one hundred Bibles rendered rare and curious by misprints or errors. Among them are the "Vinegar" Bible, wherein that word is substituted for vineyard in the parable; the "Placemakers" Bible, where that word takes the place of peacemaker.

Miss Emma Siboni, of Milwaukee, who has been commissioned by the Dowager Empress of Russia to paint a miniature of her on ivory, was born in Denmark 22 years ago, and came to America when her parents died. She first established herself in Chicago.

The Empress Frederick of Germany possesses a curious little tea service. The tray is made of an old Persian half penny. The teapot was once a German farthing, and all the tiny cups are made from coins of different German principalities.

RIDING A BUCKING MULE.

A "Puncher's" Adventure From the Indian Territory.

The Century Magazine's prize for the best short story submitted by a college student has been awarded to John M. Oskison of Leland Stanford University, whose home is in the Indian Territory, and whose blood is partly Indian. "Only the Master Shall Praise" is its title; and one of its scenes is a description of a ride on a bucking mule.

Out of a knot of excited men Hanner went straight to the waiting, restless mule. With a mock air of bravado, he struck the excited mule across the flank with his sombrero, after roughly reining the horse. No one who has not learned by experience how to mount a plunging horse can understand how Hanner lifted himself out of the claws of rearing mule and struggling attendants into the saddle before he struck the men to turn the animal loose.

When the mule found itself free to act there was a momentary pause. Then began the short, nasty jumps straight into the air, with the animal's head bowed, its legs stiff, and its head lowered. It was the first powerful effort of the angered beast, made with devilish confidence. Hanner was scarcely shaken by these first straggle jumps, but then began the twisting series which is the second expedient of a bucking animal. A jump high into the air, with a seemingly impossible twist to the side, landed the mule with its head turned almost half round. Before the rider caught his breath another jump and another half-turn were made. These are the motions that make a bronco-buster's life shorter. Hanner was bleeding at the nose in half a minute. The twisting jumps were continued until the strength of the mule was almost exhausted and as yet only the hat of the puncher had been dislodged. A short pause followed placed upon the paper-covered plate during which the mule changed its tactics and Hanner thwacked its sweaty neck with his open hand. The next motion was a sudden rearing by the mule. As it rose on its hind legs, the rider yanked fiercely on the reins, and, slipping to the ground on one side allowed the brute to fall on its back. The saddle horn buried itself in the earth, and the mule's hoofs beat the air a moment before it scrambled to its feet.

Hanner was cooler than the mule now, and swung himself back into the saddle with the first long leap of the desperate animal. This was the easy part of the trial for the rider, and the spectacular part for the world. The mule ran straight away for the opposite fence of the fair-grounds with long, lunging jumps, rising and pitching forward with the speed of a racing yacht. Hanner brought his craft about before it sailed into the fence, and beat it fore and aft with a flourishing hand. He was wild with triumph now, his hair blowing in the wind. He leaned forward as in a race, urging the thoroughly tired and conquered mule straight for the crowd. A particularly vicious dig with the spurs made the beast plunge into the scattering knot of spectators and rise to a four-barred gate. At the opposite side of the track no fence barred its way, and it ran, frightened and quivering under the awning of a lemonade-vendor's stand, scattering glasses and confetti to the winds, and wrecking the stand. Hanner slowly dismounted, stroked the sweaty flank of the subdued mule, then turning and picking up an unbroken bottle of soda, proposed a toast "to our gentle old family-buggy horse!"

SCIENCE EXPLAINS.

Bible Miracles Are Not Essential to Christianity.

Miracles as an article of faith were taken out of Christianity by Prof. Benjamin W. Bacon, of the Yale Divinity School, the other evening. He spoke before the Men's Club of the United Church on the theme "Is a Belief in Miracles Essential to Christianity?"

At the outset Prof. Bacon declared that it was not, and he said that the greater part of the miracles of the Bible can now be explained by scientific reasoning. They were regarded originally as miracles because they were not understood. He pointed to the alleged miraculous destruction of armies and multitudes of people according to the Old Testament, asserting that some plague which was not understood fell upon the armies, and that because of the enormous number of deaths which followed a miracle was said to have been wrought.

Prof. Bacon explained the crossing of the Red Sea by the children of Israel by saying that it had been found that high winds actually drive the sea back at the exact spot where the miracle is supposed to have taken place, and that probably the children of Israel arrived at just the time when one of these was blowing.

He declared that the test of the miraculon was "permanence incomprehensibility." The only two miracles which have stood the test of science in attempts to explain are, he said, the Resurrection and the Crucifixion. He referred to many of the miracles of the New Testament as "legendary accretions," declaring that the narratives were written down from memory, years after their occurrence, by the Apostles.

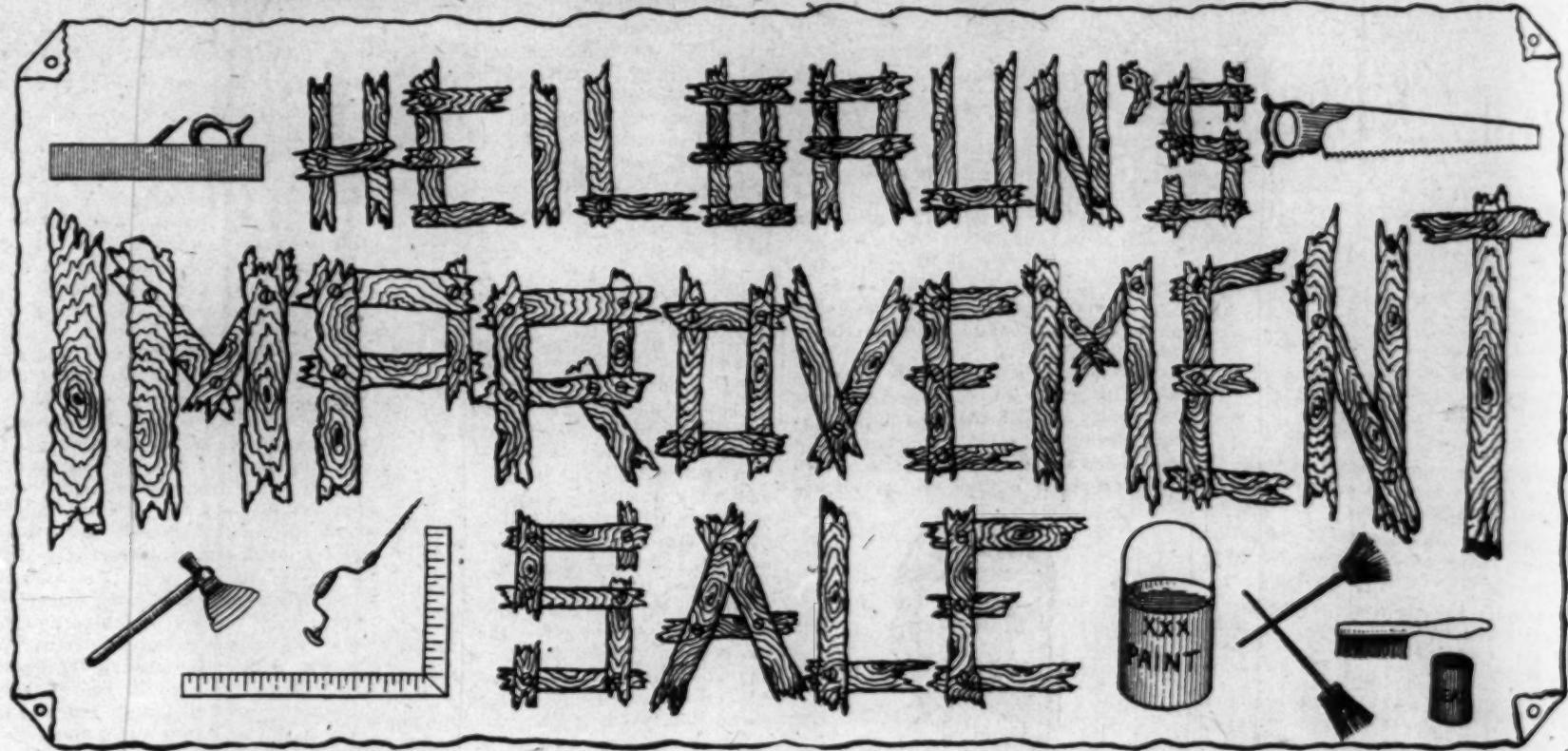
Prof. Bacon's address is said to have been based on the doctrine taught in the Yale Divinity School.—N. Y. World.

Skyscrapers in Paris.

A new departure in the building trade is being made in Paris. Hitherto houses of a dozen and more stories have been rarely erected outside the United States. The French capital, however, is soon to have one of fourteen. A correspondent states that it is being built in the Rue Mont Thabor, and will be fireproof throughout, being constructed entirely of cement and steel. When completed the archives of the Ministry of Finance will find a resting place within its walls.—Birmingham Post.

Since the Senate decided to pay for all telegrams sent by its members the operator at the Senate wing of the Capitol has been kept constantly busy. One day last session Senator Quay sent 240 despatches to Altoona, the expense for which was paid by the Senate.—Correspondence Brooklyn Eagle.

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